



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-125  
Wednesday  
29 June 1994

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-125

### CONTENTS

29 June 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Franc-Zone Leaders Hold Summit Meeting in Libreville .....	1
France's Juppe: No Further Devaluation [Paris International] .....	1
Ministers Assess Situation [Libreville Radio] .....	1
Gabon's Bongo Addresses Summit [Libreville Radio] .....	1

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Rwanda

RPF Reports French Patrols Push Through Gikongoro [Radio Muhabura] .....	3
Anti-French Demonstrations Reportedly Continue [Radio Muhabura] .....	3
Private Investigator Claims To Have Black Box [Paris LE MONDE 28 Jun] .....	3

##### Zaire

Prime Minister To Submit Cabinet to Mobutu [Kinshasa TV] .....	6
Opposition Says 3 Killed in Shoot-Out at Mbuji-Mayi [AFP] .....	6
Clash in Mbuji-Mayi Denied [Kinshasa TV] .....	7

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Kenya

Oginga Odinga's Elder Son Wins By-Election [KNA] .....	8
FORD-Kenya Calls For Inquiry Into Candidate's Death [DAILY NATION 28 Jun] .....	8

##### Somalia

USC-SSA Reports Continued Fighting in Mogadishu [Voice of the Somali Republic] .....	8
--	---

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Intelligence Chief Appeals to Committee for Funding [BUSINESS DAY 28 Jun] .....	9
Defense Minister Admits Contingency Plan for Lesotho [SAPA] .....	9
Reiterates Position on Rwanda [SAPA] .....	9
Former High-Ranking MK Officers Appointed to SANDF [SAPA] .....	10
Modise Announces Other Appointments [SAPA] .....	10
SANDF Chief Gives Details of Special Defense Account [SAPA] .....	11
South African Press Review for 29 Jun [THE STAR 29 Jun, etc] .....	11

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### Angola

Government, UNITA Examine Mediator's Document [Luanda TV] .....	12
FAA Reportedly Gaining Ground in Kuito [Luanda Radio] .....	12

##### Mozambique

Government To Close Assembly Points 8 Jul [Maputo Radio] .....	12
Dhlakama Accuses Frelimo of Electoral Fraud [Maputo Radio] .....	12

#### WEST AFRICA

##### Guinea

Government Ready To Join UN Mission in Rwanda [AFP] .....	13
---	----

##### Nigeria

Constitutional Conference Adjourns Until 11 Jul [Kaduna Radio] .....	13
Conference Agenda Published [Lagos Radio] .....	13
Further on Abacha's Opening Address [Lagos Radio] .....	13
Daughter Reports Abiola Suffers 'Mysterious' Illness [AFP] .....	14

##### Senegal

Police Ban Opposition Demonstration, Arrest 20 [London International] .....	14
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## Franc-Zone Leaders Hold Summit Meeting in Libreville

### France's Juppe: No Further Devaluation

LD2806171094 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 28 Jun 94

[Text] The leaders of 14 African countries met in Libreville today to make a preliminary assessment six months after the devaluation of the CFA franc. Even before this summit began, Alain Juppe, French foreign minister, was at pains to clarify that there is to be no further devaluation. The adjustment of 11 January is the final one. This comment is in response to the concern expressed by certain African heads of state, and is also intended to kill off the rumors still circulating in Africa. This statement by Alain Juppe was recorded by Laurent Bertaud:

[Begin Juppe recording] We have not changed our strategy in any way. The strategy for the franc zone is the maintenance of fixed exchange rates, and all these rumors circulating are clearly being fostered by those who want to make the operation fail. This was a once and for all adjustment, and, I repeat, we have good reason to believe today that it is succeeding. This is due to many factors: the aid that has been made available by France—which, contrary to what has been said, has not abandoned Africa, quite the opposite—and by international financial institutions, but it is also due to the determination of the African governments and the maturity of the people, who have displayed a strong sense of responsibility when faced with what is obviously a difficult measure. [end recording]

### Ministers Assess Situation

AB2806183094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 28 Jun 94

[Excerpt] African heads of state and government from 14 franc zone countries are meeting this afternoon in Libreville six months after the devaluation of the CFA franc. The summit will take stock of the situation after the devaluation and it follows two previous mini summits of the West African Monetary Union and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community for Central Africa. Closed consultations focused on reports drawn up by experts last week in Libreville and then completed by the finance ministers of the franc zone. One of their recommendations was the revamping of economic activities by placing emphasis on the payment of internal debts. Then the heads of state will review the way the devaluation of the CFA franc was managed, Gabonese Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba, said in Libreville this morning. [passage omitted]

### Gabon's Bongo Addresses Summit

AB2806223094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 28 Jun 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[Excerpts] The summit of the heads of state of the franc zone has just ended at the Presidential Palace in Libreville. It began late this morning and its purpose was to take stock of the financial situation in the 14 countries of the franc zone six months after the devaluation of the CFA franc. This summit, proposed on the sidelines of the funeral of late President Houphouet-Boigny of Cote d'Ivoire in Yamoussoukro, was aimed at harmonizing the economic policies of the countries concerned to cushion the impact of the devaluation.

In the same vein, while opening the summit in his country this morning, President Omar Bongo of Gabon, called on his peers to work towards a genuine integration:

[Bongo] *What is needed here is to take stock of what has been achieved so far and to define some orientations for our common future. We will look at the progress made in the implementation of various programs set up by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and the effective mobilization of aid promised in Dakar both by France and the other financial backers. As for our countries debts, the monetary adjustment has contributed to increase (?taxes) and the present treatment no longer appears to be adapted to enable progress in the implementation of the policy of new integration instruments within the zone of West African Monetary Union and the Bank of Central African States.*

*Today, more than in the past, the fate of our countries lies in our own hands. We have the duty to resolutely commit ourselves to implement a genuine integration process, without any ulterior motives and without selfishness.*

The summit continued in the afternoon behind closed doors and 12 of the 14 heads of state attended. Persistent rumors have been circulating on a possible devaluation of the CFA franc. The rumors are denied by the Africans and their economic partners along with the IMF, the World Bank, and France.

Correspondent Franck Medome talked to Niger president Mahamane Ousmane on a possible devaluation. President Ousmane said that the devaluation rate decided in Dakar was fixed at 50 percent to prevent further devaluation:

[Ousmane] *First of all, I would like to say that this decision will not be made now. These rumors are circulating just because people are seeing the 14 heads of state of the franc zone meeting here in Libreville with other partners. This makes people think of a new devaluation, especially when they remember the Dakar summit in January. They saw the heads of state meet in Dakar and saw the outcome and now the same heads of state are meeting in Libreville and think that this is to devalue the CFA franc once again. No. This is not the case. People should understand that at the Dakar summit we agreed to devalue the CFA franc by 50 percent in order to ensure a further devaluation was unnecessary. We said this was*

*once and for all and would last for years to come. And this should be clear, there will be no other devaluation. It would be nonsense.*

*[Medome] We can therefore be sure that President Mahamane Ousmane will not be contradicted. There will be no other devaluation of the CFA franc, at least not for the time being.*

*[Ousmane] That is the truth. [passage omitted]*

Several resolutions were adopted at the end of the Libreville summit. Among them, the resolution on Rwanda:

*[Unidentified rapporteur] Preoccupied by the massacres of the Rwanda civilian populations and the massive destruction taking place in Rwanda for several months, satisfied with the decision made at the OAU summit and*

*the efforts made recently by the international community to end this intolerable situation, including Resolution No. 929 of the UN Security Council on 22 June 1994, and [words indistinct] in line with the same resolution on humanitarian grounds by several members of the United Nations at the initiative of France and some African states, and while waiting for the reinforcement of troops of the UN Observer Mission in Rwanda, we call on the entire international community and especially on African states to contribute and increase the UN troops in Rwanda in order to make them more operational. We also call on the heads of state of neighboring countries to pursue their mediation efforts in order to find a lasting solution to the conflict, and stress the need for urgent action from African states to find a peaceful solution to the conflict and to ensure the protection of the population and the return of civil peace.*



## Rwanda

### RPF Reports French Patrols Push Through Gikongoro

EA2806191594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 28 Jun 94

[Excerpt] The French soldiers yesterday pushed their patrols forward as far as 20 km from battlefields in Gikongoro Prefecture. According to Captain Emmanuel Ndahiro of the Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA], French soldiers found to be standing in RPA's way will be asked to account for it.

Although Paris describes the present mission as a humanitarian one, nobody is fooled by the real intentions of its intervention which is to protect criminals. Moreover, these criminals have started (?rejoicing). Prime Minister Kambanda, the so-called prime minister, for example, announced clearly the day before the French troops landed in Goma and Bukavu in eastern Zaire, that his men had received new consignments of arms which would enable them to celebrate the 32nd independence anniversary in Kigali on 1 July. [passage omitted].

### Anti-French Demonstrations Reportedly Continue

EA2806161094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 28 Jun 94

[Text] Indignation at the French military intervention in Rwanda continues. Rwandans are increasing their protests. After the protests of the residents of (Kinyami), Bwisige, (Kivari) and (?Cyumba) communes and those of (Ribera) and Kabuga in Kigali, a great flood of people took to the streets in Kayanza, Kibungo Prefecture yesterday to demonstrate against the return to Rwanda of those responsible for their misery, that is to say, the French soldiers. The residents of Rutare Commune, Byumba Prefecture also demonstrated against the same issue yesterday.

### Private Investigator Claims To Have Black Box

BR2906100294 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jun 94 pp 1, 6

[Report by Herve Gattegno and Corinne Lesnes: "Rwanda: The Black Box Mystery"]

[Text] It is a little metal box, hardly bigger than a pocketbook, riveted to an other, dented piece of sheet steel obviously torn from its original cabin. The sheet is covered with a number of partially erased stamps and inscriptions, and series of figures, sometimes preceded with "F50," as in "Falcon 50." The box is 15 cm square and 4 cm thick. On one of its sides, a silver and blue plate—marked "Litton"—stands out against the black background. In the center is an electrical socket, sealed with red wax, connected up to a dozen or so colored wires to a pin plug that hangs free.

The aircraft of the late Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, which crashed on 6 April in Kigali leading to his death and that of the president of Burundi and the 10 other passengers and crew members, did indeed have a "black box," irrespective of what has been claimed since, and this black box is now in Paris. Former Captain Paul Barril, the former commander of the GIGN (National Gendarmerie Intervention Unit), a one-time member of the famous "cell" of gendarmes at the Elysee [French presidential palace] and now the unofficial adviser to several black African and Middle Eastern heads of state, claims to have obtained the box in Kigali and says he will make it "available to the international authorities."

The existence of this flight recorder—to use the technical term—is stubbornly denied in official circles, but former Captain Barril showed it to a LE MONDE journalist on Thursday, 23 June, in the offices of his company, named Secrets, in Avenue de la Grande Armee in the 17th district of Paris.

The former Army officer claims he has been to Rwanda twice since the presidential aircraft crashed, during April and at the beginning of May, to investigate, at the family's request, the circumstances surrounding the death of the Rwandan head of state, which no one still believes was an accident. Shortly after 2030 on Wednesday, 6 April, as it was preparing to land at Kigali airport's only runway, the Falcon 50 was hit in the rear by two rockets and crashed on the grounds of the presidential residence, which is near the airport. Paul Barril shows photographs taken by President Habyarimana's youngest son depicting the debris piled up on the lawn and the bloody bodies of the victims. They were published in the 28 April edition of the JEUNE AFRIQUE weekly. He also readily shows the photos he took on his two trips to Kigali, some of which show him next to a piece of artillery and standing in front of the French Embassy in Kigali, which has been deserted since the last French nationals left on the morning of 12 April.

Agathe Habyarimana, the president's widow who is exiled in France with her children, gave Barril "a mandate for investigation and research" on 6 May that lays down the conditions of his mission: "To make all investigations he considers useful to uncover the truth surrounding the attack," discover "the guilty parties and, in particular, those in command," and take "all necessary action with the insurers." A French lawyer, Helene Clamagirand, was moreover charged with drawing up a legal report and lodging "in the coming weeks" a murder charge with the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

### 'Everything Is OK'

In addition to the famous black box—and no one knows what its decryption, requiring special equipment, will reveal—former Captain Barril has returned from his Rwandan visits with the Kigali airport control tower tapes: three large, Assmann-brand aluminum reels, each

containing eight hours of tape. These should contain the last conversations between the presidential plane and the tower controllers on 6 April. He also has in his possession all the telexes received by the airport in the days leading up to the attack, the airport's "duty book," which contains the names of the three men who were on duty in the airport on 6 April, and the book of "transmission and radio navigation services," whose last entry, dated 5 April at 0742 (universal time), noted that "the recorder has again been unblocked" after a power cut and concluded: "Everything is OK."

In truth, the African findings of the former gendarme have been an open secret in the French Government for a number of weeks. The personal cabinet of Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin confirmed that "contacts" had been made with Paul Barril, but both parties claim with equal vigor to have started the initiative. For his part, the former captain told us that: "All the elements in my possession will be made available to the international authorities as soon as an inquiry is launched."

The initial effect of the intervention of the burdensome captain, whose adventurous profile is well-known but his motives less so, has been to show up the absence of any official procedure to identify the perpetrators of the attack on the Falcon, despite the declarations made the day after 6 April. Almost three months later, neither the United Nations, which was then responsible for security in Rwanda, nor Burundi, whose president, Cyprien Ntaryamira, also died in the plane crash, nor France itself, despite the loss of three French crew members, have yet launched any kind of inquiry.

Only an initiative by the families of the crew members could lead to the case being submitted to an examining magistrate by way of the same procedure that was used in 1989 after the attack on the UTA DC-10 over the Chad desert, whose case was submitted to Parisian Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere. At the end of last week, a close collaborator of Mr. Roussin told us: "The families are free to bring a case to justice." Charged with defending the interests of the family of the Rwandan president, Mrs. Clamagirand makes no bones about the fact that she would like a number of other cases to be brought in association with hers to "break the rule of silence" surrounding a terrorist act without which Rwanda would probably not be the war-torn country it is today.

There are still the investigations being made by the Belgian military auditors attached to the Belgian Justice Ministry, which has been charged with establishing the causes not of the attack, but of the subsequent death of 12 Belgian Blue Helmets. Nobody knows what progress they have made with their investigation, but it would appear that the Brussels civil servants have modest resources and to date they have only focused on obtaining information on the circle of Hutu students in Belgium. They want to know who killed the soldiers and how. On 8 April, the Belgian Defense Ministry indicated that the soldiers had been "apprehended, led away, and executed" while they were trying to protect the fleeing

Rwandan prime minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana, who was murdered in Kigali during the massacres that began shortly after the aircraft exploded. On the same day, the United Nations stated that they had been killed after being disarmed by members of the Presidential Guard while they were on their way to the airport to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of the president and his Burundian counterpart. On 15 April, a memo from the Rwandan foreign minister to all diplomatic missions in the world reported the arrest of "three suspects" from the "Belgian contingent" when they tried to "retrieve by force the black box from the wreck of the aircraft."

#### **Mercenaries from Europe**

This succession of contradictory reports illustrates, as if it was necessary, the confusion that reigns in Rwanda and that prevents any hope of a rapid clarification of the circumstances surrounding the attack. All sides—the Hutus in the presidential circle of supporters and guard, those in the regular army, and the Tutsis in the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front]—have their own version of events, their own suspicions, and their own insinuations. Any verification on the ground is now impossible: The RPF has taken control of the airport zone, and many of the witnesses to the attack and the ensuing conflict have perished. Thus, the information published in the Belgian daily LE SOIR, whereby the Rwandan presidential plane was brought down by "two French soldiers" and which claimed to coincide "on a number of points, with the inquiry being carried out in Belgium by the military auditors," was met with denials, not just from the French Government, but also from the Belgian Government. In any event, the report substantiated a hypothesis floated by the intelligence services of both countries whereby the guilty parties are indeed "two white men," who could be mercenaries from Europe or South Africa. So who were they working for?

During May, the French secret services indicated that, at the end of last year, "an American company represented in Central Africa" had tried to recruit, through Belgian intermediaries, mercenaries skilled in handling antitank and antiaircraft missiles. Part of the recruiting is said to have been done in a hotel in the 17th district of Paris. According to the DGSE (General Directorate for External Security), the operation was to have taken some 15 or so men from Brussels to Nairobi and then to Uganda, from where they would infiltrate Rwanda "to sow the seeds of discontent in the regular Rwandan army." However, the attempt came to nothing.

An investigation into the supposed motives of each party does not add to any convictions. Did the RPF have any interest in killing a president who, although abhorred, was to bring it into government on 4 August in accordance with the Arusha agreements? As for the "hard core" supporters of the regime, who took their members from the presidential entourage itself, they could have been trying to prevent any reconciliation with the Tutsi minority, but the presence on board the Falcon of



Colonel Elie Sagatwa, one of their leaders, considerably weakens this argument. As for France, it is hard to see what advantage it could have had from eliminating a regime it stands accused of having supported in favor of rebels who treat it openly as an enemy.

In any event, the fact that many witnesses confirm that fighting broke out almost the very moment the plane exploded leads us to think that this was an organized operation. However, here again, it appears impossible to know who really started hostilities. Jeanne, the eldest daughter of President Habyarimana, said: "The instant the plane crashed, we were opened fire upon. The shots were coming from the hills occupied by the RPF. During the night, we learned that the fighting was intensifying. First of all in Kigali, and then throughout the country." It has also been established that after the attack, the soldiers of the presidential guard carried out savage reprisals in the Rwandan capital against not only the Tutsi population, but also against the Hutu opposition, as if to better prove that the civil war ravaging the country could not be summed up as an ethnic conflict. While shots were ringing through the town, the official Rwandan army had a statement read on the national radio station calling for the people to support it in its struggle against the "criminals" and denouncing the exactions of angry soldiers following the assassination of the president.

#### Six Frenchmen Killed in Kigali

It was at this time, too, that two French gendarmes—Deputy Chiefs Rene Maier and Alain Didot—and the latter's wife were killed. Members of the military aid mission to Rwanda since 1993, the two noncommissioned officers and Mrs. Didot, shot and hacked to death by machetes, were summarily buried in the garden of their villa. That is where the Blue Helmets discovered them on 13 April. Their bodies were met in Le Bourget on 15 April by Defense Minister Francois Leotard and Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin. The latter's staff said that "their death was not linked to their job (one of them was a communications specialist—LE MONDE editor's note), but to their residence and to the fact that they were said to be hiding Tutsis in their house." It must therefore be understood that the three French nationals were supposedly victims of Hutu militiamen or the presidential guard. Their house, however, was located in the Kanombe area, which was already under RPF control. The news of their death—which was known to the French Embassy in Kigali by 8 April, as attested to by a memo sent to Paris by telex at 1900—was only made public three days later. Curiously, the death certificate, dated 6 April, says that it was an "accidental death."

No less curious is the fact that the JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 14 June, which published the appointment to the rank of "Knight of the Legion of Honor" for the three crew members of the Rwandan airplane—the pilot, Jacquy Heraud, his copilot, Jean-Pierre Minaberry, and the mechanic, Jean-Michel Perrine—put their date of

death at 7 April, whereas the airplane crashed the night before, and without anyone knowing whether this was simply a transcription error. Recruited within the framework of the cooperation effort to fly the airplane offered by France to Rwanda in 1989, the three crew members, at least one of whom used to be with the GLAM [Ministerial Air Liaison Group], were rapidly hired by a rather shadowy Paris-based company, SATIF (Service and Assistance in French Industrial Technologies), which, according to its general manager, is a "company which provides services in the aeronautics and electronics sectors." It has contracts with, among others, the Cooperation Ministry "with the skill and discretion that this requires." Maintaining the Falcon 50 crews cost around 3 million French francs per year. Surely it would have been better to go through a "friendly" company, so that the cost would not be borne by French financiers. This hypothesis has been put forward by several sources, who suggest that in the past the company has already provided other discreet services on behalf of cooperation.

"We are not a company working unofficially for the Cooperation Ministry," the SATIF official told us, although he had not been asked if that was the case. Michel Roussin's staff admits that it has been in "financial contact" with the company, which seems to have been replaced by a limited liability company called ASI (Aeroservices International), which, although dissolved on 30 June 1992, still appears to be active, even though it has never met its legal obligation to submit its accounts to the Commercial Court. "We have nothing to hide," the same interlocutor explained. "Our customers are aware of everything we do, but we do not like people sticking their noses into our affairs. This is not the United States!" During the same interview, he assured us last week that the airplane did not have a black box.

#### Pilot's Last Words

The Falcon 50—a symbol of France's preferred relations, which are now widely disputed—was purchased second-hand and then given to President Habyarimana to replace an aging Caravelle under conditions which would have nothing to gain by being held up to the light. The negotiations were led by an eminent member of Francois Mitterrand's staff, assisted by a man from the "Elysee cell." The middleman chosen by the Rwandan head of state was Dr. Bele Calo, an African born in Belgium, who has had several brushes with the police for confidence trickery and fraud in the early eighties. Said to be close to the former Rwandan ambassador to France, Denis Magirimana, who was supposed to have been dismissed for embezzlement of public funds, this dubious figure is said to have left France for Uganda, and nothing further has been heard of him.

On 6 April, at around 2030, it was this airplane, carrying the Rwandan and Burundian heads of state, which crashed after being hit by two projectiles, most likely two Soviet-built SAM-7 missiles. According to our information, the two missile launchers were found on the

Masaka hill, from which the firing came, in the heart of the RPF zone, and are now said to be in the hands of the Rwandan defense minister. The airplane was carrying the two presidents from Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), where a summit on the situation in Burundi had just been held. Several heads of state from this part of Africa who had said that they would be participating in the meeting, ended up canceling. These included Marshall Mobutu, president of Zaire, with whom Juvenal Habyarimana and Cyprien Ntaryamira had dined the night before in Kinshasa, but who decided at the last minute not to go to Tanzania.

Since the Burundian president's airplane had broken down, Mr. Habyarimana suggested taking him home, in accordance with the African custom of "airplane taxis." Having left Dar es Salaam at 1850, the Falcon was supposed to touch down in Kigali in the early evening, and then go on to the Burundian capital of Bujumbura to drop off its passenger, and finally return to Kigali, where the airport was still being guarded by Belgian troops working under UNAMIR (UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda).

As it was approaching the runway, military sources say that the copilot's wife heard the final dialogue between the airplane and the control tower: Her husband had told her the frequency on which she could receive the airplane communications during the approach phase on an ordinary radio.

So, before losing contact and several minutes before the explosion, she is said to have heard the control tower ask the pilot several times about the presence on board the plane of the Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira. Are we to deduce from this that the latter was the target, that they wanted to kill two birds with one stone, or, on the contrary, that the conspirators were trying to spare him? An examination of the black box might be able to say.

There is another unanswered question: Is the death of the two French gendarmes at their villa in Kanombe, located exactly along the same axis as the Kigali runway, related to the attack? Did they witness it, and were they therefore silenced because of it? Even an official inquiry has little chance of determining that.

Many witnesses, both civilian and military, who have frequented the Rwandan capital since the beginning of the year, have said: "We had the feeling that something was brewing." One of President Habyarimana's nephews said that during a phone conversation one week before his death, he told his uncle that there were rumors of a coup. The reply was: "We know about it." The wife and children of the Rwandan leader recall a conversation on Easter Sunday—three days before the tragedy—with an African diplomat bearing a message from Paul Kagame, the military leader of the RPF: "You must know that he will do everything in his power to kill you, even if it means gambling his own life."

A few hours after his death, the presidential clan clearly pointed the finger at the RPF and its alleged accomplices. "The Rwandan Government will shortly launch an inquiry in order to shed some light on the responsibilities of the Belgian Blue Helmets suspected by Rwandan public opinion of being involved in the plot to assassinate the head of state," wrote the Rwandan Foreign Ministry in the above mentioned memo dated 15 April which it sent to its diplomatic missions abroad. Before indicating, more cautiously, in the same document that, while awaiting the expert report on the celebrated black box (which is today in the hands of former gendarme Paul Barril), "it would be risky to draw a definitive conclusion as to the perpetrators of the attack which took the life of President Habyarimana." Almost three months after the event, this is still—unfortunately—the accepted conclusion in the midst of the Rwandan chaos.

## Zaire

### Prime Minister To Submit Cabinet to Mobutu

*AB2806150994 Kinshasa Tele Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Text] Zairians are still expecting Prime Minister Leon Kengo Wa Dondo to form the ninth transitional government. Yesterday, the prime minister called for greater responsibility from the conclave's political forces and the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies. He asked them to submit to him all their proposals for the formation of the new government by 1100 GMT today at the latest. As demanded by Article 78, paragraph 5, of the transition constitution, the prime minister must propose the list of the cabinet members for appointment to the president of the Republic tomorrow. Furthermore, transfer of authority between the outgoing and incoming ministers is supposed to take place on 30 June. The first cabinet meeting, which will be held on 1 July, will mainly examine the prime minister's policy speech.

### Opposition Says 3 Killed in Shoot-Out at Mbuji-Mayi

*AB2806165094 Paris AFP in French 0843 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Jun (AFP)—Three people were reportedly shot dead in Mbuji-Mayi, in the central Zairian Kasai-Oriental Region, during a shoot-out at an opposition meeting, an authoritative source disclosed in Kinshasa today. Communication Minister Ngongo Luwowa, who was questioned by AFP, denied the report, however.

According to a pro-opposition newspaper quoting the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS) leadership in the Zairian capital, 12 others were also wounded seriously in the shoot-out in which the Army was reportedly involved.

The newspaper added that the incident occurred while Lambert Mende, an UDPS official, was holding a news



briefing at the UDPS headquarters in Mbuji-Mayi, the country's diamond capital. Mr. Mende was reportedly abducted with his aides. According to an independent source, Mr. Mende was released shortly after he being picked up for interrogation.

#### **Clash in Mbuji-Mayi Denied**

*AB2806224594 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1843 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Text] A rumor gave the impression that some incidents had occurred at Mbuji-Mayi, claiming three lives and leaving several people injured. After checking with all the civilian and military authorities, Tele-Zaire has been able to establish the facts. Having gone to the area from Kinshasa, Mr. Lambert Mende, chairman of one of the wings of the Congolese National Movement [MNC]-Lumumba, began to incite the local population to attack the interests of so-called pro-government firms and French interests. Reacting to this call to hatred and violence, Western Kasai Governor (Bachala Kamtua Milandu) called Mr. Mende to order, asking him to put

an end to all forms of agitation. Mr. Mende promised not do that any more and said he was simply going to visit his family at Mwene Ditu. On reaching the area, however, he started all over again. He was never kidnapped and should, in principle, have returned to Mbuji-Mayi today.

Also, in a release to the press passed on to us only a few minutes before we entered the studios, sources close to the National Intelligence and Security Service say that according to their information a peaceful atmosphere reigns at Mbuji-Mayi, chief town of the Western Kasai Region, where Mr. (Mende Omalanga), an influential Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR] member, freely held a public debate. The said sources say the man is continuing his tour of the Western Kasai Region smoothly without harassment. This release categorically denies reports carried today in certain newspapers in Kinshasa alleging bloody incidents which, they claim, took place at Mbuji-Mayi between security forces and USOR fighters.

**Kenya****Oginga Odinga's Elder Son Wins By-Election***EA2806140594 Nairobi KNA in English 0715 GMT  
28 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] Siaya, 28 June (KNA)—Dr Oburu Oginga, the elder son of the late Oginga Odinga, is the new member of parliament for Bondo [western Kenya]. Dr Oburu of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya won the by-election with a landslide victory after gathering a total of 12,746 votes against his opponent Dr William Odongo Omamo of KANU [Kenyan African National Union] who obtained a total of 3,477 votes.

According to the returning officer, Mr Amos Keriro, the turnout for the by-election was 52.5 percent, where a total number of registered votes was 31,000. The total number of votes cast was 16,310 while 87 were spoiled.

The by-election, which was otherwise peaceful, was occasioned by the death of FORD-Kenya chairman, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga in February this year. [passage omitted].

**FORD-Kenya Calls For Inquiry Into Candidate's Death***EA2806140094 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
28 Jun 94 p 1*

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Soon after news on his [Dr. Frederick Masinde's] death was broken, FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya top officials called for a judicial inquiry into the death. The party top brass, led by the second vice chairman Professor Rashid Mzee, said they were not satisfied with the explanation given by police about the accident. "We therefore call for an independent judicial inquiry to be constituted urgently," they said at a hastily called press conference at parliament buildings last night. They said they were dissatisfied with the police explanation because of the urgency with which the scene of the accident was cleaned up. They claimed blood stains were washed away from

the scene 15 minutes after the accident occurred. Professor Mzee, who read the statement on behalf of his colleagues, said Dr. Masinde died at 2:30 PM at Nairobi Hospital. [passage omitted]

Last night, one NATION reader who works at the Nairobi Hospital and knew of Dr. Masinde's death, called to protest against a news item in the Kenya Television Network (KTN) seven o'clock news bulletin which reported that Dr. Masinde was in "stable condition". Several senior police officers were seen visiting the hospital at 5 PM. Officials at the Nairobi Hospital were not available to comment and were said to be holding a board meeting. [passage omitted]

**Somalia****USC-SSA Reports Continued Fighting in Mogadishu***EA2906093994 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Text] A spokesman for the United Somali Congress-Somali Salvation Alliance [USC-SSA] announced today that the fighting provoked by the Somali National Alliance [SNA] in violation of peace agreements, is still going on in Mogadishu and that the SNA has continued to strengthen its attacks especially in Makka and Madina districts in Mogadishu.

He said that USC-SSA forces are courageously facing the SNA's antipeace provocations. The spokesman said: We have in principle endeavored and are ready to halt the fighting in which Somali blood is being shed but the SNA leader, Aidid, is adamant. It is therefore right for us to defend our lives, property, principles, and generally the security and unity of the Somali people, the spokesman added, particularly since the SNA forces are planning new attacks in the rest of Mogadishu in the near future. The spokesman termed as far-fetched and untrue reports released by the BBC and those carrying white flags while actually serving Aidid to the effect that peace has been reached and that the fighting has ended. In conclusion, the spokesman explained that the fighting in Mogadishu is not based on clans but is being fought between the USC-SSA and small SNA groups. He pointed out that nobody will gain from resorting to clan loyalties.

### **Intelligence Chief Appeals to Committee for Funding**

*MB2806154794 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jun 94 p 1*

[Report by Tim Cohen]

[Text] Cape Town—National Intelligence Service (NIS) director-general Mike Louw make an unprecedented appearance at a public forum yesterday to argue for the continuation of his service, because of a huge increase in spying in SA [South Africa].

Appearing before Parliament's joint standing committee on finance, Louw confessed to being nervous, acknowledging that some of the committee's members had been "intelligence targets" not too long ago.

One of the new parliamentarians, former trade unionist and ANC MP Phillip Dexter, asked whether "greater transparency" was not needed to reduce hostility to NIS because then "many of us wouldn't be so hostile to the idea of you getting any money at all."

Louw said: "I suppose that many of the people in this room have been intelligence targets of our organisation in the past."

But he recalled sitting in Parliament listening to an attack on the intelligence services by the leader of the opposition, who said NIS was spying on his party which was law abiding and had nothing to be ashamed of. Just a few weeks later it became known that members of that party had planted bombs.

It was wrong to think that there was no longer any political threat to the country. The right wing was "vociferous" and, although it seemed to be "a bit down-trodden and shocked by the election results," there were indications that it was regrouping. On the left of the political spectrum, many had great expectations and what their reaction would be when these expectations were not met was uncertain.

Louw said the number of foreign missions had grown by 160 percent since 1990 and foreign intelligence personnel had increased 182 percent.

The CIA had indicated it intended closing 13 of its missions in Africa. "I can only surmise that those 13 missions will be run from SA. I have very little doubt about that. It is just another thing to take cognisance of."

He said no decision had been taken on how NIS, the intelligence arms of the liberation movements and those of the former homelands, might be integrated. A special Cabinet committee was currently considering the matter.

Louw also said organised crime was increasingly the terrain of intelligence services because of the link between crime, terrorism and drugs.

Asked about the future of NIS, he said the organisation had tried for many years to recruit people from communities other than the Afrikaaner community with very little success. Despite a drive to recruit from many universities, including black campuses, NIS had found that many people did not want to join "simply because of the bad image we had as an instrument of state."

Rather than looking at NIS's past activities, the focus should be on the future and the need to ensure a "common intelligence" in a country which could look forward to an intelligence service "at peace with itself."

### **Defense Minister Admits Contingency Plan for Lesotho**

*MB2806164494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1435 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 28 SAPA—The South African National Defence Force [SANDF] had made contingency plans for armed intervention in Lesotho and was waiting to be given instructions, minister of defence Mr Joe Modise said on Tuesday [28 June]. He told a press conference that the SANDF had contingency plans for all southern African flashpoints in case it was required to move in.

There had been increasing concern among the Frontline States over events in Lesotho, where dissident police and army factions have been responsible for continuing armed disruption and killings.

Earlier this month President Nelson Mandela expressed fears that the unrest could have an effect on South Africa.

### **Reiterates Position on Rwanda**

*MB2806174094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Text] Senate June 28 SAPA—South Africa should concentrate on its own problems rather than send troops to strife-torn Rwanda, minister of defence Mr Joe Modise said on Tuesday [28 June]. Replying in question time he said it was not the government's intention to send combat troops or support personnel to the Central African nation.

It was however committed to supporting all mediation and other efforts by the international community to ensure a peaceful and lasting solution there.

It would donate emergency supplies specified by the United Nations, was negotiating with the UN on the possible lease of troop carriers for use by UN personnel, and was considering airlifting material collected in South Africa by the Rhema church.

Asked by Senator E K Moorcroft (DP) [Democratic Party] whether he would be prepared to reconsider the issue if the genocide continued in Rwanda, Mr Modise



said South Africa should concentrate on its own problems at home. "We think the Rwandan situation is taken care of by forces coming from the United Nations and at present there are French forces there....We have to address the problems at home first."

### **Former High-Ranking MK Officers Appointed to SANDF**

*MB2806192394 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1419 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 28 SAPA—The chief of staff of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—ANC armed wing], Sphiwe Nyanda, has been appointed acting chief of staff of the South African National Defence Force [SANDF] with the rank of lieutenant-general. He is one of nine senior MK officers whose placement in top positions in the integrated SANDF were announced by Minister of Defence Mr Joe Modise on Tuesday [28 June].

He said the curriculum vitae of officers from the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], were still being examined, and that the SANDF placement board would decide on where they should be accommodated.

The former chief of the Transkei Defence Force, Major General T T Matanzima, had been appointed general officer commanding Eastern Province, with the same rank.

Other appointments were (SANDF ranks): chief of Service Brigade: Lieut-Gen Lambert Moloi; chief of personnel SANDF headquarters: Major-Gen Andrew Masondo; chief of Army Staff: Maj-Gen J Tshali; chief director of logistics SANDF headquarters: Maj-Gen A Ismail; deputy chief of staff intelligence: Maj-Gen P Tshikare; commander of SA [South African] Army Command: Maj-Gen N Ngwenya; director inspections with special responsibility for human resources and women's rights: Brigadier J Molefe.

Brigadier M Motau had been assigned to military intelligence.

Mr Modise said the men were MK stalwarts who had held command for many years. Their ranks were based on their experience and their contribution to the democratic transformation in South Africa.

Mr Modise also confirmed the positions of the present chiefs of the Army, Air Force and Navy, Lieut-Gen J H Pretorius, Lieut-Gen J Kriel and Vice Admiral R C Simpson.

Other appointments—including chief of staff intelligence—would be made as the integration process proceeded.

Mr Modise said Gen Nyanda's appointment would be made permanent after he had completed a training course over the next three years or so. There had been

bitter complaints from the public and within the defence force about the standards of the non-statutory forces, and the SANDF was "accommodating these complaints".

"We are going to empower our people to enable them to hold these jobs and acquit themselves in a manner in which we would like them to acquit themselves," he said.

Chief of the SANDF General Georg Meiring said he was "quite happy" with the appointments.

He expected the personnel of the SANDF to swell to about 120,000 over the next year with the incorporation of the homeland and non-statutory forces. This would then be rationalised over a period of three years back to the present "affordable" 91,000.

Asked about the former head of the National Peace-keeping Force [NPKF], Brig Gabriel Ramushwana, Mr Modise said the senior appointments announced on Tuesday were not all those that had to be filled. "So when we reach him a decision will be taken and an announcement made," he said.

The now-disbanded NPKF had been worth it in the sense that it was meant for a good cause. "They never had a chance really," he said. "It was originally planned to train them for nine months, but in effect they were trained for eight weeks."

The issue of MK members being turned away when they tried to join the SANDF was a very serious one. The lists that had been drawn up as stipulated in the constitution would be looked at again. "Constitutionally there was a cutoff date, but we are doing everything we can to bring them in."

### **Modise Announces Other Appointments**

*MB2906091894 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2026 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Statement issued by South African Minister of Defense Joe Modise on the SAA PR Wire Service on 28 June]

[Excerpt] I, as minister of defence, wish to confirm and announce a number of appointments into the South African National Defence Force [SANDF]. These appointments are part of the integration and restructuring processes which are taking place in the SANDF.

I wish to confirm the appointments of the following officers who are presently serving in the SANDF:

- Lieutenant-General J H Pretorius, Chief of the Army
- Lieutenant-General J Kriel, Chief of the Air Force
- Vice-Admiral R C Simpson Anderson, Chief of the Navy
- Lieutenant-General D P Knobel, Surgeon General
- Vice-Admiral P van Z Loedolff, Chief of Staff Personnel
- Lieutenant-General W G Kritzing, Chief of Staff Operations

- Vice-Admiral A G Malherbe, Chief of Staff Logistics
- Lieutenant-General B S Raubenheimer, Chief of Staff Finance
- Major-General C B Lombard, Inspector General (SANDF)
- Major-General R A Knipe, Adjutant General
- Major-General J H J de Witt, Chaplain General (effective 1 July 1994)
- Major-General G N Opperman, Chief Director Communication

[passage omitted]

#### **SANDF Chief Gives Details of Special Defense Account**

*MB2906094094 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0920 GMT 29 Jun 94*

[Text] Parliament June 29 SAPA—The intelligence budget component of the Special Defence Account [SDA] was split between obtaining intelligence on weapons smuggling, counter-intelligence and intelligence operations outside South Africa, chief of the South African National Defence Force [SANDF] Gen Georg Meiring said on Wednesday [28 June].

Addressing the joint standing committee on finance, he said R37 million [rand] of the R3.093 billion Special Defence Account was earmarked for intelligence projects. The remainder of the SDA was allocated to capital expenditure and non-project related expenditure such as ammunition, weapons, missiles, vehicles, spares and repairs.

The SDA was subject to more stringent control than the rest of the defence budget. Any expenditure had to be authorised by both the ministers of defence and finance. The ministers also had to individually authorise spending on intelligence projects.

R297 million had been cut from the SDA for reallocation to the Reconstruction and Development Programme in the current financial year. He offered the joint committee a detailed briefing on the manner in which the SANDF determined its strategic threat analysis which forms the basis for its budgeting. Chairperson Jill Marcus accepted the offer on behalf of the committee.

#### **South African Press Review for 29 Jun**

*MB2906115494*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

More Transparent Intelligence System—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 June in a page-18 editorial finds that "sadly" the country does need the 400 million rand budgeted for the National Intelligence Service (NIS). NIS Chief Mike Louw makes a case for this budget: "Violent endeavour on the political fringes, while happily dormant, is by no means buried. America's spy system is closing 13 missions in Africa, perhaps to consolidate their efforts from a single SA base. Organised crime is both growing and is overlapping with the political arena. Clandestine combat in the economic and technological fields is overtaking the old simple James Bond issues." Furthermore, "From what little we know of disruptive intentions on and around April 27, it seems that without the intelligence community we may today have been embroiled in something close to a civil war rather than basking in the joyous birth of a new nation." However, "what we can demand is an intelligently transparent intelligence system. Towards that, we make an unexpected start with Louw's testimony. A new parliamentary committee on intelligence will soon take it further. We trust that equivalent information will come to light regarding the ANC and former homeland services that are now part of the expanded NIS."

Kasrils Appointment Undesirable—A second editorial on the same page believes Ronnie Kasrils' appointment as deputy defense minister "is neither necessary nor desirable." The paper points to the "irresponsible role he played in the events leading up to the Bisho massacre of September 1992. Moreover, the key police ministry is already under the control of a communist, Sidney Mufamadi. The appointment of another, Kasrils, as the number two man at Defence could perturb a good few people at home and abroad who still remember old-style communist security machinations."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Secret Services Accountable to Parliament—"One of the more challenging tasks for the new South African administration is to establish a network of spies which behaves decently and does not impinge on the rights of law-abiding citizens," begins Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 June in a page-6 editorial. "At the head of the network would probably be someone like National Intelligence Services director-general Mike Louw, who had the unusual experience this week of appearing before a public hearing to explain why his service should be given a budget of more than R400m [rand]." BUSINESS DAY believes governments cannot get by without intelligence services, however, "the important thing is that secret services should be accountable to Parliament rather than to the executive of government, which would soon be tempted to get involved in the intrigue, and start justifying secret funds and all the excesses that go with them."

**Angola****Government, UNITA Examine Mediator's Document***MB2806203294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao in Lusaka]

[Text] The mediator's document on the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation has already been presented to the negotiating teams of the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Today, the teams examined the document that provides for UNITA's participation in the government of national unity. There was no session today, which was nevertheless characterized by intense diplomatic activity.

Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola and mediator in the peace talks, was today received by Zambian head of state Frederick Chiluba, whom he briefed on the present situation of the peace talks and requested political and moral assistance with a view to finding a quick solution for the peace talks.

The extra-parliamentary group led by Miguel Mwendo was today received by the government negotiating team and Alioune Blondin Beye. The group, led by the leader of the National Union for the Beacon of Democracy and Development of Angola, includes the president and deputy president of the Angolan Socialist Party. It has already been received by Ambassador (Rocha Pares), representing the troika of observers in the Angolan peace process, and they gave him a proposal for the establishment of peace in Angola.

Not until tomorrow will we know whether the negotiating teams of the government and UNITA will discuss Jonas Savimbi's special status, within the framework of national reconciliation. The government and UNITA were expected to discuss this issue tomorrow. According to some political observers, it is extremely risky to accept UNITA's request, but it is only through talking that men can understand each other. The government and UNITA know what they are doing to reestablish peace in Angola.

**FAA Reportedly Gaining Ground in Kuito***MB2806155394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] The winds are changing course in the city of Kuito, Bie Province. The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are reversing the situation in the city. They have reoccupied (Tetecole) area, 4 km from Kunje. Fierce clashes have been reported in Kuito and Kunje over the past 24 hours. Abel Abraao reports:

As is always the case, the FAA forces in Kuito and Kunje continue to defend civilians, inflicting heavy defeats on Jonas Savimbi's illegal army. This was revealed by the commander of the FAA detachment in Kunje Commune. [passage omitted]

**Mozambique****Government To Close Assembly Points 8 Jul***MB2906093994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 29 Jun 94*

[Text] The government will close down the assembly points for its troops on 8 July and not on 1 July as previously decided. This was stated in Maputo yesterday at the end of a meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN Secretary General in Mozambique. Speaking at the meeting, the two said they were pleased with the progress that has been made since the signing of the peace accord.

**Dhlakama Accuses Frelimo of Electoral Fraud***MB2906073694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 29 Jun 94*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has told the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, AIM, that he could ask for the UN Security Council to intervene if the General Peace Accord's Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] does not resolve the problems allegedly arising from the preparations of the October elections.

AIM cites Dhlakama as saying the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is already involved in fraud, and his organization is worried about and will refer the matter to the CSC. Dhlakama added if the CSC cannot resolve the problem, Renamo will write to the Security Council asking it to deal with the matter. The Renamo leader alleged that fraud began when electoral registration teams included Frelimo Party members instead of ordinary Mozambicans as had been planned. Dhlakama also accused the government of not providing food to members of the opposition parties monitoring the registration of voters.

Meanwhile, Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana says Dhlakama's accusations are worrisome because they cast serious doubts over the National Elections Commission's role.

Jose Esteveao Muchine, director of the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat, said Dhlakama is not telling the truth. Muchine said electoral arrangements are being jointly made with Renamo and other party officials, adding that the Secretariat has never received reports of such allegations.



## Guinea

### Government Ready To Join UN Mission in Rwanda

AB2806225094 Paris AFP in English 2234 GMT  
28 Jun 94

[Text] Conakry, June 29 (AFP)—Guinea is to send a "military contingent" to reinforce the United Nations Mission to Rwanda toward the end of next month, the Guinean foreign ministry disclosed late Tuesday [28 June].

A ministry statement said Guinea was preparing "to take part in humanitarian actions under the aegis of the United Nations by sending a military contingent there." Some 5,500 UN troops are expected in war-ravaged Rwanda by the end of July.

The ministry added Conakry understood the need for the French-led Operation Turquoise humanitarian mission and wished to underline its "concern in the face of general genocide" being practised between rival Rwandan ethnic factions. Guinean forces are already engaged in UN peacekeeping missions in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Western Sahara.

## Nigeria

### Constitutional Conference Adjourns Until 11 Jul

AB2806180094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English  
1700 GMT 28 Jun 94

[Text] The National Constitutional Conference has adjourned sitting until the 11th of next month following some logistic problems. Our correspondent covering the deliberations in Abuja reports that although there was no mention of the problems, this might not be unconnected with lack of necessary documents for the assignment.

Delegates to the conference had earlier this morning at their sitting deplored the situation where many of them were not provided with the agenda and other necessary documents for the conference. The delegates also want the conference to be provided with standing orders that will govern proceedings or deliberations as well as business committees to look into the agenda to enhance easy deliberation on issues.

Meanwhile, there has been a reshuffle at the National Constitutional Conference Commission. A statement from the commission announced the appointment of new chairmen to head various subcommittees. They include the constitutional drafting and documentation committee to be headed by Dr. Beshir Ahmed Ikara, Alhaji Shehu Malami for finance and administration, and the general purpose committee will now be headed by Dr. Tunji Otegbeye. The publicity committee will be chaired by the former civilian governor of Anambra State, Chief Jim Nwobodo. All appointments are with immediate effect.

## Conference Agenda Published

AB2806223594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 94

[Text] The 30-point agenda for the national constitutional conference has been published. It was drawn up by the national constitutional conference commission which based the agenda on the memoranda submitted to it. The first item on the agenda is on the philosophical foundation of the Nigerian state. It proposes four different terms for consideration by the conference. These include the philosophies of one united country or a unitary state, as well as a federation or confederation.

An analysis by the constitutional conference commission shows that 60 of the total memoranda received were in support of one united country, while 205 were in support of a federation. The philosophy of a confederation received the support of 43 memoranda and only one memorandum was in support of a unitary government. Another point of the agenda concerns the political structure of the Nigerian state. The constitutional conference is to consider three different forms. One is a two-tiers system which has a central government and a local government without state administration, or a central government with state governments without local administrations. The second form is a three-tiers system like the present one in the country while the third proposal is a four-tiers system of central government, regional governments, state governments, and local governments.

## Further on Abacha's Opening Address

AB2806164594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
English 0600 GMT 28 Jun 94

[Text] The National Constitutional Conference is to reconvene today after yesterday's adjournment. Members will spend the next few days analyzing the address by the head of state, General Sani Abacha. The conference adjourned sitting soon after members (?checked) into the conference. Inaugurating the conference, Gen. Abacha said that the tenure of power for the administration would be determined by the outcome of the National Constitutional Conference. State House correspondent, Ogie Ogbonnaya Ogie reports:

[Begin recording] [Ogie] Gen. Abacha said that the clarification was necessary as a result of the debates and arguments which the tenure of office of the administration had generated in some quarters.

[Abacha] We are aware that it's neither in our personal interest nor that of the nation to perpetuate ourselves in power. [applause] Nothing could be further from our plans. It ought to be clear, according to the laws guiding politics that [words indistinct] political factors viewed from all quarters of national life, the most logical process will be activities leading to elections into the various tiers of government which the Constitutional Conference will recommend. [applause]

How do we now begin searching for an exit date when it is unclear what the Constitutional Conference would decide? The amount of time required to establish the framework for realizing the various decisions of the conference depends on the nature of those decisions. An attempt to fix a date totally without reference to the decisions of the conference will not only appear to jump the gun but will surely be seized upon by a fresh [word indistinct] of cynics to suggest the administration is teleguiding the conference. We are also not unmindful of the high price the last administration had to pay when it set dates and had to change them because of one exigency or the other. [applause] We wish to avoid that mistake and ask that our actions and commitment to the democratic process should speak for themselves.

[Ogie] In the 30-page inaugural address, the head of state also listed areas which the conference must properly examine and spell out its acceptable constitutional provisions to ensure fairness, justice, and equity as well as allay the fears of some ethnic groups who have been complaining of marginalization.

[Abacha] You have the mandate to deliberate upon the structure of the Nigerian nation and state and to work out the modalities for ensuring good governance, to provide for our people a system of government guaranteeing equal opportunities, the right to aspire to any public office irrespective of state of origin, ethnicity, or creed and thus engender a sense of belonging in all our citizenry. [applause]

Our 34 years of sovereign existence has been beset with a history of continuous political uncertainties. We have had crises of legitimacy, crises of succession, crises of authority, and crises of nationally acceptable leadership. Our country is today resolved to terminate this vicious circle of crises.

[Ogie] Gen. Abacha also advised the conference to critically examine the advantages and disadvantages of both the parliamentary and presidential systems of government and produce any terms of democratic government or recommend a system that will be consistent with the Nigerian culture, ethnic diversity, and other peculiar social systems to developing countries. The head of state also identified the judiciary, social services, state freedom, security agencies, and the economy as areas which the conference must give priority attention to in its deliberations. Gen. Abacha said it was a challenge for the conference to find solutions to military interventions in politics.

[Abacha] This conference has the crucial responsibility to examine why out of the nearly 34 years of our independence, 24 years have been spent under military rule. It is clearly a manifest, not least among the Armed Forces themselves, that there is a great wealth of opinion that the cycle of military interventions be terminated. [applause] It has become imperative that [words indistinct] permanent, irrevocable, and binding arrangements

will permanently end the coup culture in Nigerian politics. We will do all to identify and rectify the systematic [words indistinct] line rather than dwell on simplistic behavioral explanations if we are to make any sensible progress in this regard.

[Ogie] The inaugural ceremony attracted people in various walks of life. Service chiefs, members of the Transitional Ruling Council, ministers, state administrators, (?governors) and their families also witnessed the occasion. [end recording]

### **Daughter Reports Abiola Suffers 'Mysterious' Illness**

*AB2806191094 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT  
28 Jun 94*

[Text] Lagos, June 28 (AFP)—Jailed Nigerian pro-democracy leader Moshood Abiola has fallen ill under mysterious circumstances, his daughter said Tuesday [28 June].

Lola Abiola-Edewor told AFP she had received "an ugly report" about her father's health through a "secret message sent to the family by a reliable source."

"The unexplainable happened less than 24 hours after reports had it that he was hale and hearty," she said.

Abiola was arrested by Nigeria's military junta last Thursday after declaring himself president and commander in chief. He is widely believed to have won elections a year ago that the military annulled on grounds of fraud.

## **Senegal**

### **Police Ban Opposition Demonstration, Arrest 20**

*AB2806221094 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 28 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Senegalese opposition are continuing to agitate for the release of party leaders Abouloulaye Wade and Landing Savane.

Pressure has been building up since last week when two of Wade's colleagues, Mody Sy and Samuel Saar, went on hunger strike. They were detained in connection with the murder of the vice chairman of the Senegalese constitutional court, in the wake of last year's general elections which, Wade's party claims, were rigged. And today, there was trouble in Dakar when opposition supporters were banned from holding a rally. On the line, Chris Green asked Odile Bueret when happened:

[Begin recording] [Bueret] You see, early this morning, armored vehicles took place at strategic crossroads of the Senegalese capital. Although Dakar police headquarters had forbidden Abdoulaye Wade's party to demonstrate

as planned, the Senegalese authorities are really traumatized by the bloody events on 16 February when six policemen were killed by demonstrators, so they decided to have the police forces positioned throughout Dakar. According to the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS]'s spokesman, Ousmane Ngom, since the demonstration had not been authorized, the PDS sent several MP's at the party's headquarters to tell militants that the demonstration had been called off. In the meantime, says Ousmane Ngom, 20 people were arrested including three MP's and several people were hurt.

[Green] So, the MP's who were arrested had actually gone to try and stop the demonstration?

[Bueret] That is right.

[Green] Have you any information as to how the people got hurt. Was there fighting between the police and the demonstrators?

[Bueret] I do not think they actually fought with the police, it's just, you know, there were so many people to be arrested that things happened.

[Green] Do you know what happened to those who were arrested?

[Bueret] Not yet. It is very difficult to get information and I think the PDS party is likely to give a press conference in a few hours, so we will know more in a few hours time.

[Green] So, following today's events, what is the atmosphere like in Dakar tonight?

[Bueret] Everything is very calm, you know. You can see [words indistinct], you can see armored vehicles all around Dakar, not many but just at strategic points of the capital. The only thing is the whole opposition is planning a demonstration on Friday [1 July] and it wants to join with the students, the unions, and it could be a big demonstration. Probably, again, this demonstration will be forbidden by the authorities but as you can see, all of people in the Senegal are now ready to demonstrate against what is happening in Dakar and the political situation with the main opposition leaders being incarcerated for four to five months without being judged for what they have been arrested. [end recording]



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